

Making the American Dollar Do Double Duty in Armenia



Top—Making the Orphanage Furniture. Right—Earning His Bread and Learning a Trade. Left—Spinning the Cloth for Her own Clothes.

GETTING the dollar to do double duty when it is hard enough to persuade it to give one hundred cents worth of work may sound like frenzied finance. But it is the actual accomplishment of American workers of the Near East Relief in the Levant, where living costs are constantly striving for new altitude records.

Due to high prices of native products and the difficulties of importing goods into interior stations, these workers have found it cheaper and an effective aid to child training to manufacture their own supplies in the orphanages scattered throughout the entire region from Syria to the Caucasus, in which the Americans are caring for approximately one hundred and ten thousand children.

Not only has this method been found to furnish superior products, according to workers who have been responsible for these activities, but it prepares the children for occupations that will eventually make them self-supporting, such as printing, carpentering, tailoring, dress-making and a dozen other trades.

The same plan is said by these workers to have been followed with considerable success in the administering of general relief. Because it was found that the indiscriminate distributions of money and food tended to make permanent beggars of those that received this form of relief, industrial shops have opened where employment is given to those in need. The products of these shops are either sold or used in caring for the orphans and adult refugees.

Though such methods cannot be adopted in relieving such widespread suffering as now exists in Armenia and elsewhere in the Caucasus, where famine conditions and accompanying disease are reported to be causing the death of thousands, they have been found to be practicable in regions where the suffering is not so acute or widespread and have resulted in the saving of a large amount of money, which it has been possible to apply to an extension of necessary relief activities.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913, 1920, 1921.

In Million Dollars; Reduced to U. S. Currency at Par Value of the Respective Currencies in Which Officially Stated.

	TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
Million Dollars	1913	1920
Argentina	1213	1915
Australia	407	612
Belgium	388	719
Brazil	875	2,490
Canada	227	1,145
Denmark	670	1,837
Egypt	132	874
France	229	842
Germany	138	506
Italy	96	699
Japan	3,642	9,621
Netherlands	522	1,173
New Zealand	703	2,069
Norway	363	1,165
Philippines	108	187
Spain	146	484
Sweden	66	249
Switzerland	28	62
U. S. Africa	239	271
U. S. Europe	227	304
U. S. Asia	371	513
U. S. Oceania	208	461
U. S. Total	9,405	25,308
United States	1,793	5,378
Uruguay	61	90
Total	14,598	44,308

DROP IN WORLD TRADE IN 1921

Stated Value Shows Decrease of Approximately 34 Per Cent Over Preceding Year.

FIGURES FROM 25 COUNTRIES

Expert Statistician Gives Interesting Analysis of World International Trade—Fall in Manufactures Greater Than in Natural Products.

New York.—The discussions at the European economic conference in session at Geneva have aroused an interest in the subject of international trade as it compares with pre-war and immediately after the war periods.

Mr. O. P. Austin, statistician of the National City bank of New York, prepared the following interesting statement of world trade conditions and the table of imports and exports of 25 of the principal nations of the world which accompanies this article. Mr. Austin says:

World International trade in 1921 was only about two-thirds as much in stated value as in the immediately preceding year. Official reports of the 1921 imports and exports of 25 principal countries of the world aggregate, when transformed to U. S. dollars at the par value of their respective currencies, approximately \$52,000,000,000 against \$79,000,000,000 in 1920, a reduction of approximately 34 per cent in stated value.

The principal countries for which 1921 figures are now available include all of Europe except Russia, Poland, Germany, Portugal, Greece and the states formed from the Austro-Hungarian empire; the United States, Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay in America; India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines in the Trans-Pacific area; Egypt and the South African Union in Africa. They are representative countries, typifying the great industries of the world; the European countries, the United States and Japan, the world's great manufacturers; Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Egypt, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand great producers of food and manufacturing material, while the United States also belongs in part to this second group. Their combined imports and exports formed two-thirds of the international trade of the world in the year before the war, aggregating in 1913 \$28,000,000,000 out of a world total of \$40,000,000,000. Assuming that these 25 countries still represent approximately two-thirds of the world's trade, the total world commerce of 1921 would stand at about \$78,000,000,000 in stated value, against approximately \$118,000,000,000 in 1920, and \$40,000,000,000 in 1913.

Currency More Stable.—While comparisons of world trade in 1921 with that of earlier years are rendered difficult by reason of the fluctuations in the value of the currencies in which the commerce of certain countries is measured, it happens that the currencies of the 25 countries for which 1921 figures are now available show less violent changes during the past 12 months than those of certain other commercial countries whose trade figures are not yet available in sufficiently complete form to justify their inclusion in the tabulation here presented or to render possible a comparison of their 1921 totals with those of 1920. In most of the European countries for which 1921 figures are available, the change in the past year in the value of currencies has been less marked than in earlier years and in many cases the year has shown distinct improvements and this is also true of the currencies of the non-European countries which it has been possible to include in the accompanying tabulation. In the mere matter of a comparison of trade values in 1921 with those of the immediately preceding year the record presented by these 25 countries may therefore be looked upon as a fairly correct picture of the actual changes in the total valuation of the trade of the countries included in the table.

What Fall in Trade Indicates.—A more detailed study of the fall in trade figures, country by country, suggests that the 1921 reduction occurs in a larger degree in manufactures than in the natural products, which had begun to show declines in prices

in the closing months of 1920. In the case of the United States, the exports of finished manufactures show a fall of practically 50 per cent in value in 1921 when compared with 1920, while manufacturing material shows a reduction of 47 per cent, and foodstuffs 33 per cent. In the United Kingdom statements, the exports of manufactures in 1921 show a fall of 48 per cent, while those of the group "food and drink" show a fall of but 27 per cent. In nearly all the countries of the world whose chief exports are manufactures, the per cent of reduction in 1921 is far greater than that of the countries whose chief exports are agricultural products. In the 10 principal countries in which manufactures form a large per cent of exports, the fall off in their aggregate exports in 1921 is 38 per cent and in the 10 countries whose chief exports are agricultural products, the 1921 reduction is but 20 per cent when compared with 1920. The whole world was compelled to buy food and manufacturing materials in 1921, while those who desired to economize in their purchases of manufactures were better able to do so than in the matter of food or even manufacturing material, and hence it happens that the percentage of reduction in the value of manufactures entering international trade in 1921 is materially greater than that of food or manufacturing material.

TAKE MOSCOW CHAPEL GEMS

Jewels Valued at \$250,000 Found Missing in Midst of Requisitioning of Church Treasures.

Moscow.—In the midst of the campaign of requisitioning of church treasures the famous chapel of the Iberian Virgin, in Red square, at the gates of the Kremlin, has been entered by robbers, who secured jewels valued at 5,000,000 gold rubles (\$2,500,000) by stripping some of the most sacred pearls and taking bejeweled necklaces, crowns, and other valuables.

The robbers cut a hole in the roof of the chapel during the night of April 7 and descended into the church by means of a rope ladder. The jeweled copy of the most holy Iberian Icon, brought to Moscow in 1648 from Mount Athos, and before which innumerable emperors paid homage every time they passed into the Kremlin, was stripped of all its jewels and also partly defaced; the tiny chapel, which has always been the Mecca for the devout of orthodox faith, was strewn with broken lamps and other sacred furnishings which the robbers apparently were unable to carry off with them.

PLAN TO BOOST WEDDING FEE

London Churches Expect More Altar Marriages, Due to Civil Increase.

London.—Civil wedding fees here are about to be increased, and the church authorities, alarmed at the growing popularity of register officers, are expected to seize this opportunity to induce bridal couples to come to the altar.

According to the registrar general, civil wedding fees have not been altered since they were first fixed, about sixty years ago, and now he proposes to introduce a bill into the house of commons which will give him the power to increase them.

Has Old Violin.

Sturgis, Mich.—L. W. Glinther of this city has a genuine Stradivarius violin made in 1721, or 201 years of age. This violin has an interesting history. It can be traced back six generations and is valued highly. It was used to furnish music for old-time dances and is in fine condition. It is made of genuine rosewood, with a snakewood bow.

This inscription is stamped on the inside in Latin: "Antonius Stradivarius Cremonensis Faciebat Anno 1721," which means Antonio Stradivari of Cremona made this in the year 1721.

Crows Kill Rabbits.

West Chester, Pa.—Six or seven crows attacked and killed two rabbits on the farm of Charles Sheeler, near here, when they sighted them on a patch of deep snow. R. H. Cardwell, a bird student of West Chester, recently noted a northern shrike, or butcher bird, near the outskirts of the borough. A small flock of snow buntings also were observed near Strode's Mill, about two miles from West Chester. Both the butcher bird and the snow buntings come from the distant North.

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Ancient Arcadia.

In ancient Greece, the province of Arcadia was the central and most mountainous portion of the Peloponnesus, or southernmost end of the Grecian peninsula, peopled by peasants of a peaceful and distinctly lovable disposition. So famous did this province become for the simplicity and innocence of its inhabitants, that its name became a symbol of happiness and rural simplicity, later to be adopted by poets—among them Sir Philip Sidney—as the foundation for romances, in which this type of life played a leading part.

Ingenious Fraud.

A Paris mail order dealer objected to the raise in postal rates, so in sending out stamped envelopes for reply he covered the stamps with a thin layer of muckilage. When these came back, he sponged off the cancellation mark and used the stamps over again. Unfortunately for him, postal detectives discovered the ruse and he was fined 2,000 francs, after successfully working the scheme in more than 11,000 instances.

Rest the Eyes.

It's a funny thing, but people never give their eyes a thought unless they have trouble with them. A person couldn't run or walk all day long without giving his legs a rest. A woman couldn't sew all day long without stopping for a few moments to rest her hands. And still people will work their eyes all day without closing them for an instant.

Bird Photography.

Bird photography . . . has the great advantage that it does not destroy, but helps to preserve. Those who have watched a bird for days together from a hiding-tent will never wish to kill the creature whose innermost life has been displayed before their eyes.—Julian Huxley in "Discovery."

Packing China.

When packing glass or china use straw or excelsior that has been slightly dampened. The water causes both of these materials to swell, and this swelling fills up the crevices, thus wedging the packing in between the breakable articles much tighter than it can be done by hand. This is the method used by professional packers.

This One a Singer.

The golden-crowned kinglet has nothing much in the way of a song, says the American Forestry Magazine, but the ruby-crowned has a beautiful song of most surprising power for so small a bird and, while singing, the male often elevates his ruby crown patch.

Wireless Foreman.

A Pacific coast electric company has several construction gangs at work at remote points and it is kept in constant communication with them by means of wireless telegraphy.

The Fertile Aphid.

The report of the Smithsonian Institution, just issued, gives an account of the hop aphid, in which the amazing fecundity of these minute insects is shown. According to the author, the mother aphid produces 13 generations in a year. As each generation contains an average of 100 individuals, it was revealed that her progeny—barring destruction from attacks of enemies and other natural causes—would number well into ten sextillion aphides annually.—Scientific American.

Sarcastic Summing Up.

A client of Sydney Bartlett's wanted William M. Everts retained as associate, Bartlett assented, but somewhat ungraciously. The client, after the argument of the case, asked Bartlett how Everts spoke. "Oh, very pleasantly," said Bartlett. "There was a vein of reticulation running through all that verbiage—attenuated at times, it is true, but never wholly lost."

Golf.

Golf is a game of pool played in a cow pasture instead of on a table. It consists in placing a white pill on an ant hill and then seeing how far one can knock said pill with a club. After having driven the pill a mile, more or less, the next hour is spent in trying to find it. When found, it is dropped in a hole and then the performance is repeated 17 times with 17 or so more pills.—Standard Player Magazine.

Life Insurance a By-Product.

Life insurance is an outgrowth of the custom of insuring ships and cargoes, practiced by the owners from olden times. They would insure against the loss of the ship through the death of the skipper. These policies were issued by individuals before companies came into existence.

Devilfish Protected by Nature.

The smaller devilfish swim in shoals, and as they move they change their color according to their surroundings. They have another device which enables them to escape when hard pressed. This is the ink bag, by means of which they can pour out a dark fluid which makes the sea around them thick and cloudy.

Wife's Privilege to Purchase Food.

That it is the wife's privilege, in all classes of society, to lay out the money for food, was the dictum laid down by a London (England) magistrate in deciding a matrimonial dispute, which arose because the husband, dissatisfied with his meals, decided to purchase the food himself.

Consistency.

Betty—"The idea of Bob whistling to attract my attention; I felt insulted and wouldn't notice him—Hark! What's that? It's Jack honking his auto horn for me to come out. Excuse me, dear, I must go."